

## EARTHQUAKES ARE NOT VIOLENT KIND

Present Epidemic Does Not Need to Cause Concern, Expert Says.

(By Associated Press)  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 29.—The epidemic of earthquakes that shook the world in several widely separated sections in recent weeks contains no cause for general alarm; they are only the growing pains of the newer geologic formations and old Mother Earth herself at heart is still sound and solid. This, in effect, is the reassuring statement of Prof. J. B. Woodworth, who is in charge of the Harvard seismographic station, as prepared for the Associated Press.

Earthquakes have a way of occurring in series, he said, and the world has merely been suffering from another of these periodic strings of convulsions in the shocks reported from Albania, China and Peru. As a matter of fact there are a score of earthquakes strong enough to be felt or registered somewhere in the world every 24 hours, but only a small proportion of them are serious. Some are so small that they would not be realized but for the sensitiveness of the instruments. To indicate the fine perceptions of these instruments, Prof. Woodworth said that in times of severe storms at sea the crash of the surf on the rocky coast of Newfoundland is registered at the seismographic laboratory here.

"The quakes that shook China and South America last month were not the same, but separate shocks," said Prof. Woodworth. "Geologists all know that earthquakes are likely to come in groups. For example, in the year 1755 the city of Lisbon, in Portugal, was destroyed by an earthquake on November 1, while on the 18th of the same month Boston was severely shaken. The difficulty is that there is no way of telling exactly when or where they will occur. If one serious quake occurs, we may predict that others are likely to follow it, but that information is of little practical value since we cannot tell how long the epidemic will last, what the interval between the quakes will be, or in what part of the earth they will occur."

"The eastern part of the United States is not often visited with severe earthquakes. The only severe ones felt hereabouts since New England was settled were in 1638, in 1727, and in 1755, with a much lesser one in 1872."

"The shock of 1727 was so vigorous that sermons were preached on 'A Holy Fear of God and His Judgments' and a day of fasting and prayer was observed. The shock in 1755 brought down 1,600 chimneys and the gable ends of brick houses in Boston. But the really large earthquakes are in the portions of the earth such as Japan, the East Indies, Alaska, and the Pacific Ocean floor where the mountains are new geologically, and where the rocks are moving. Volcanic regions are often identical with earthquake regions, but great earthquakes show no immediate connection with volcanoes."

"About twenty earthquakes strong enough to be felt or registered occur every day in the year somewhere in the world, but only a very small proportion of these are serious. The Harvard seismograph registers some 80 earthquakes a year, chiefly distant ones, from 2,000 to 6,000 miles away."

## COTTON MARKET IS IRREGULAR

Trading Is Quiet and Closing Slightly Lower.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The cotton market was quiet today with fluctuations irregular. There may have been a little buying early on the announcement that the allies had agreed on the German indemnity, but it was not an important factor in the immediate market and much of the business was attributed to evening up for over the week end or switching from March to later months. May contracts sold off from 15.05 to 14.81 and closed at 14.82 with the general list closing barely steady at an advance of 4 points to a decline of 18 points. The market opened firm at an advance of 18 points.

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## The Film Forum

Conducted by Eleanor Dale

If there is anything you want to know about motion pictures, write to Eleanor Dale of this newspaper, who will forward your question to the star. Give your correct name and address in case your answer is sent through the mail.

BOBBIE—You don't see why it takes so long to make a moving picture? Neither do a good many people. Everyone wonders why it takes so long except the people who make it, and they wonder how so many pictures can be finished in so short a time. The history of a picture is not nearly as brief as you probably supposed when you asked for it. I can only make an attempt to outline it in this limited space.

Stories, plays, scenarios are collected in the scenario department of the moving picture company. These are very carefully sifted for the one or two that may make suitable material, and the one or two are submitted to the director for consideration. The director talks them over with the stars, and finally selects the story most desirable at the time.

After the story has been selected the director sizes it up and digests it and discusses it with the scenario writer who adapts it to the screen. When it is finished it is gone over again and again with the cast for any suggestions that will make it more logical and interesting.

The scene plot is made up, the grouping of all the scenes that take place in the same locations, regardless of their position in the scenario. This, of course, is done for the sake of economy in photographing.

The costume plot is completed so that all the members of the cast will know beforehand exactly what they will be required to wear during the play, and costumes that are to be provided for extras are selected or prepared.

The property man is instructed as to each little detail that will be needed during the picture. From a grand piano to a newspaper lying on a table, they are all "props."

The technical department makes models in miniature of every set. Tiny furniture is placed in the positions it will occupy when the players are walking.

close of yesterday and at the lowest they were six to ten points under. March traded up to 14.30 and down to 12.12. Last prices showed net losses of 3 to 8 points.

The early demand was due for the most part to a favorable opinion of the course of international politics and to the clearances from Galveston of 41,672 bales of cotton for foreign export. The strong rise in French exchange and signs of an easier money market in this country also helped values.

The demand was soon supplied and during the latter part of the session the ring was unable to absorb only small offerings, this state of affairs seeming to be the result of unfavorable comment regarding the apparent falling off in the inquiry in domestic cotton goods markets.

A French scientist says that prolonged residence in a city tends to produce paler eyes and lighter hair on a person.

## ORLEANS COTTON SLIGHTLY LOWER

Small Early Advances Are Cut Away by Late Trading.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Small advances were made in the early trading in cotton today after which the market fell off until it stood at small net declines mainly because of week end liquidation from the long side. While the offerings from this source were small they came on a market that had little buying power. At the highest levels the more active months were 10 to 14 points over the

## KINDNESS OR CRUELTY?



The New York society woman who owns this canine "beau brummel" thinks she is being very kind to him. But is it really kindness, or is it cruelty, to bundle up a dog like that? What do you think?



CECIL B. DE MILLE.

Director General, Paramount Pictures

ing among it, and even the position of the lamps for effective lighting is arranged beforehand on the models. After these few preparations comes the shooting, the actual photographing of the scenes which most people seem to believe is the entire work of making a moving picture. This takes some time, considering each scene must be rehearsed several times and that interiors may be taken in New York, with exteriors in Cape Cod and Kentucky.

With all these details complete, there begins the real fun of the whole thing, collecting and distributing the film to make it into a coherent story.

The cutting comes next, leaving out all but the most essential and effective portions in order that the picture may be exactly long enough. Then the titling, writing and rewriting subtitles until they express as briefly and attractively as possible the few words necessary to explain and amplify the action.

After that, I believe, begin the arrangements for selling the picture, but as that is a fairly long process in itself I am going to stop here and inquire if you still think a moving picture ought to be made in a week or so.

CECIL B. DE MILLE.

# Watson, Parker & Reese Co.

"Everything to Wear"

## After Inventory Clearance of Odds and Ends

The Monday shopper will find a call at this store a profitable one. We have just completed our inventory and naturally have many broken lots that we will close out at a real sacrifice. We advise that you be here early.

### MEN'S AND BOY'S Dept., Main Floor MOTHERS ATTENTION!

Monday will be a big day in our Boys' Department. Our entire stock is on sale at half price. This includes Blue Serge, Cassimere and Worsted materials; excellent styles, all included—

\$10.00 SUITS at .....	\$5.00
\$12.00 SUITS at .....	\$6.00
\$15.00 SUITS at .....	\$7.50
\$20.00 SUITS at .....	\$10.00

### BOYS' BLOUSES AND SHIRTS MONDAY

\$1.00 values .....	50c
\$1.50 values .....	75c
\$2.00 values .....	\$1.00

### MEN'S AND BOYS' SWEATERS AT HALF PRICE

Men's and Boys' RAINCOATS—Mon., Tues. and Wed.—Half Price



### MEN'S CLOTHING

Every Man's Suit and Overcoat in the house at HALF PRICE. Men's Shirts, Monday only, HALF PRICE.

Men's Fancy Pure Thread Silk Sox, \$1.50 and \$2.00 values—78c pair.



## Baby Department

IN ANNEX

Special prices prevail in this entire stock of Socks, Sweaters, Caps, Baskets, Hand-Painted Glassware, Infants' Toys and Dolls.

### CLEARANCE OF ODDS AND ENDS IN READY-TO-WEAR DEPT.

Outing Sleeping Gowns; regular \$2.75 and \$3.00 values; to close out at \$2.00.

Bandeau Brassieres; regular 75c values, 50c.

Children's Sleepers; \$1.75 values; to close out at \$1.25.

Choice of Slipover Sweaters at \$3.00.

## AMERICAN SAILOR REGAINS PRESTIGE

Regardless of Fate of Merchant Marine American Tars Are Certain

(By Associated Press)

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 29.—Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the American merchant marine, the American Jack tar has come back to his own. This is the verdict of constant observers in the shipping department of the United States consulate general at Rotterdam, one of the biggest ports for American ships in Europe, to which come monthly thousands of American merchant seamen.

These Yankee ships' officers and sailors, for the most part products of only two or three years of training, have learned to handle their big freighters with all of the skill of the windjammer crews of the old Yankee clipper days. They do not, for the most part, know how to reef a topsail or do any of the hundreds of nautical things for which there were rich sounding terms in the days of the sailing ships. But when it comes to piloting a big steamer through a heavy gale, stoking the fires of the coal burners, or turning to with a vim at any of the emergency tasks that may develop at sea, the American born,

American trained ship's officer or "A. B." (able bodied seaman), in the language of the seamen's resorts on the Schiedamsche dijk here, "won't take nuthin' from nobody."

The big books of the consulate general, in which are recorded the histories of the voyages of these American ships and the complaints of the crews, bear out Jack's contention that he is as able a seaman as any who sail the seven seas.

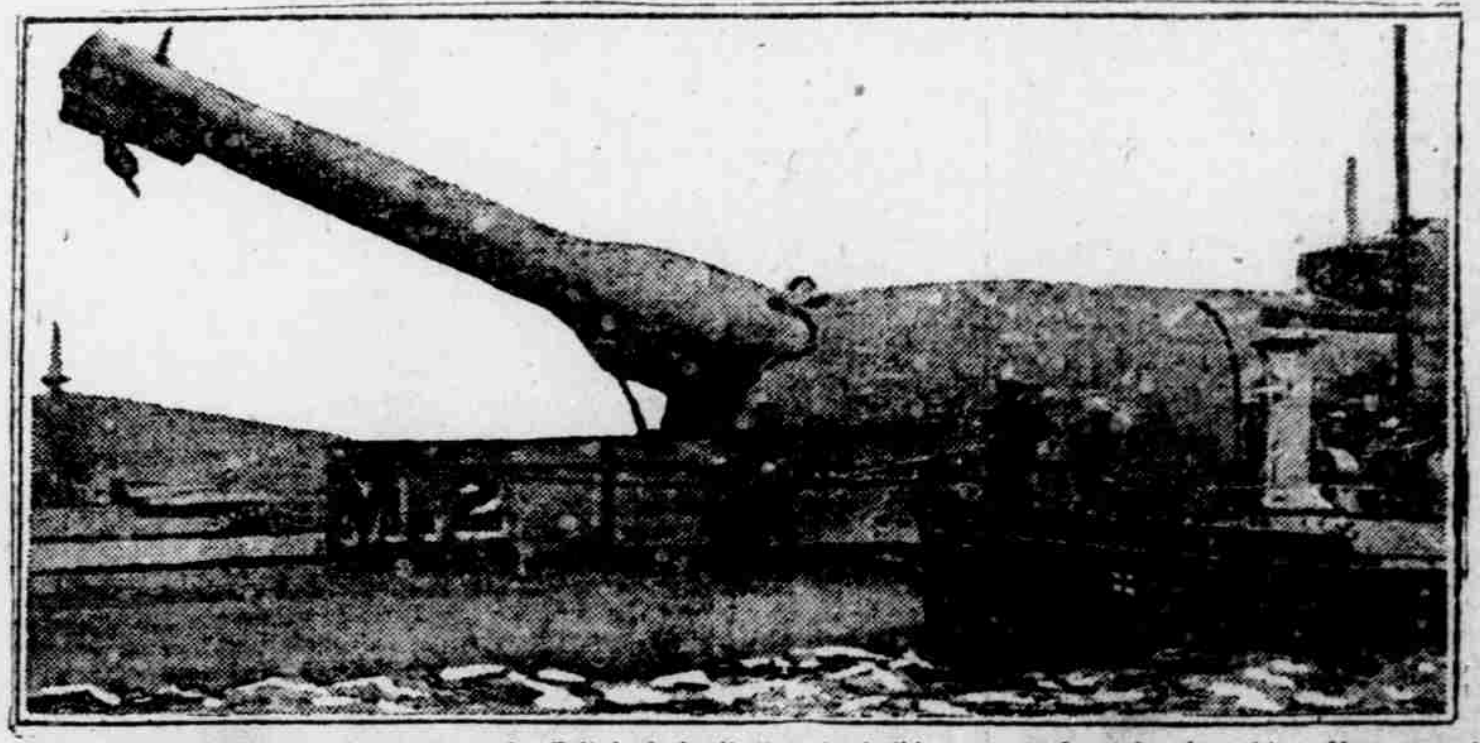
"These records show," said one of the consular officials, "that American ship's officers are as efficient as British, Dutch or Scandinavians trained long to the sea. They show that the young American sailor can learn his work quickly, that a boy whose nautical experience three years ago was confined to pumping water for the cows on the farm, or bathing in the old swimmin' hole, can adapt himself to his ship as well as a Norwegian lad who has been trawling for fish since he first wore trousers."

"For a short time, because of lack of proper charts and much inexperience, accidents to American ships seemed much more frequent than to those of other nationalities. Now, this is changing."

"American born, newly trained captains have no more trouble with their crews than the masters of ships flying other flags, or masters who have become naturalized Americans in order to get an American ship. In fact, in many cases they have been less."

"Not long ago, an American captain who was only 27 years old brought his tramp freighter all around the world, making money on the voyage, and his crew had not a single complaint to record against him."

### BRITISH NAVY'S LATEST



This picture shows one big reason why Britain is hesitating to build more surface dreadnaughts. Many naval experts say air bombing will make surface ships helpless and that the dreadnaught of the future is the huge gun-carrying submarine. The British navy is building such giant divers. This is the latest model.